Subject No. 284.

Constitution of Srinivaspur Sub-Taluk into a Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Srinivaspur Sub-Taluk should be constituted into a Taluk. The area and revenue justify this course and public convenience will be considerably promoted thereby.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner's recommendation to this effect is under the consideration of Government.

Subject No. 285.

Loppings of roadside avenue trees.

Summary of discussion.—The roadside avenues were planted and are being maintained by raiyats under the influence of the revenue authorities on the understanding that the raiyats who planted the trees would be allowed to take the produce and the dry wood of the trees respectively planted by them. But branches overhanging the road so as to impede traffic are cut and disposed of by the Public Works Department without the intervention of the Revenue Department. This practice is detrimental to the interests and privileges of the raiyats who planted the trees. It is therefore requested that in future the work may be ordered to be carried out through the Revenue authorities who will make over the loppings to the parties entitled to receive the same.

Note.—Under Dewan's Proceedings No. 314-20—7, dated 17th April 1884, the fellings and loppings have to be sold and the proceeds credited to Government. In the Deputy Commissioner's opinion, however, the suggestion now made appear deserving of consideration in the interests of the raiyats to whose co-operation most of the existing avenues owe their existence. The branches to be lopped off may be marked by the P.W.D., and the work of cutting them carried out by the Revenue Department who will hand over the loppings to the raiyats entitled to the same. By this arrangement the dual control over the avenue trees will cease with its incidental disadvantages.

Dewan's reply.—An arrangement of this kind can be ordered. The branches should be sawn off and may be made over to the nearest Patel whose duty it will be to deliver them to the person entitled to have them, or if a dispute occur, to sell them by public auction in presence of all the villagers and report the case to the Amildar for decision of the claim, so that, the sale proceeds may be paid to the person who may be declared by the Amildar after a summary enquiry to be entitled to the same. Orders will issue to this effect.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Subject No. 286.

Transfer of certain villages from one Hobli to another in the Tiptur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is requested that the villages of Anagodanhalli and Kambagatta may be transferred to the Tiptur Hobli. They are nearer to Tiptur than to the Head-quarters of the Hoblis to which they now respectively belong in the same taluk. Public convenience will be promoted by the transfer.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to report on this proposal.

Subject No. 287.
Municipal house tax should be levied on Military buildings within Municipal limits.

Summary of discussion.—In the Military Farm at Kunigal, the residences of the Military servants and their local officer are now exempted from the Municipal house tax. It is requested that house tax may be imposed upon these residences as on other houses.

Dewan's reply.—Not if they are the property of Government (see para 10, the orders printed at page 167 of the Revenue Rules 1886). But if they are private property, it is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to see that they are assessed under standing orders.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Subject No. 288.
Munsiff's Court should be re-established at Hunsur.

Summary of discussion.—The Munisiff's Court of Hunsur was abolished in 1883 in the course of reductions of establishments. Merchants and other business people now beg that this Court be re-established. Advances are given in small amounts of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. With a Munsiff's Court at Mysore as now, it is practically impossible to recover these amounts from defaulters, as to recover Rs. 10 will cost about Rs. 25 in travelling expenses and Lawyers' fees, besides the loss of time in going backwards and forwards to Mysore to prosecute the case, and the neglect of ones' business during absence. The distance from Mysore to Frazerpet is 56 miles, and the distance from Narsipur to Kakankota is 70 miles without a Civil Court; whereas, a little further east, we have at Nanjangud one Munsiff's Court; at Mysore, two Munsiff's Courts, and at Seringapatam one Munsiff's Court; or no less than four Munisiffs' Courts within a distance of about 25 miles running north and south and all connected by Railway. We humbly beg that you will grant us a favorable reply to our request. As to this, Mr. Rangaiengar (Representative from Heggaddevankote Taluk) represented that for the people of his taluk, the Court at Nanjungud is more convenient than one at Hunsur would be.

Dewan's reply.—Noted for consideration in consultation with the Chief Court.

Subject No. 289.
Hunsur water-supply and conservancy.

Summary of discussion.—It is generally supposed that a river has a great deal to do with the terrible sweeping epidemics of cholera and small-pox which visit the town every now and again, and which is in fact almost an annual occurrence. A scheme for improving and conserving the water-supply was brought before the Municipality, which was to deepen and enlarge the Chik Hunsur tank and heighten the bund by some 6 feet. By doing this, the water could be brought through the town. The tank is fed from the Govinhalli channel which is a branch from the Hanagod anikat, so that sufficient water could be stored during the monsoon to carry us through